Country:

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation:

Source: [illegible], New York, Vol III, No 11, Nov 61, pp 378-379.

Data: "Psychological Aspects in the Design of Machines and Instruments."

Authors: [illegible], Josef, Dr

[illegible], Michal, Dr.

GPO 9d164-3

STRIZENEC, M.

Information and reaction time. Activ. nerv. sup. 4 no.1:68-72 '62.

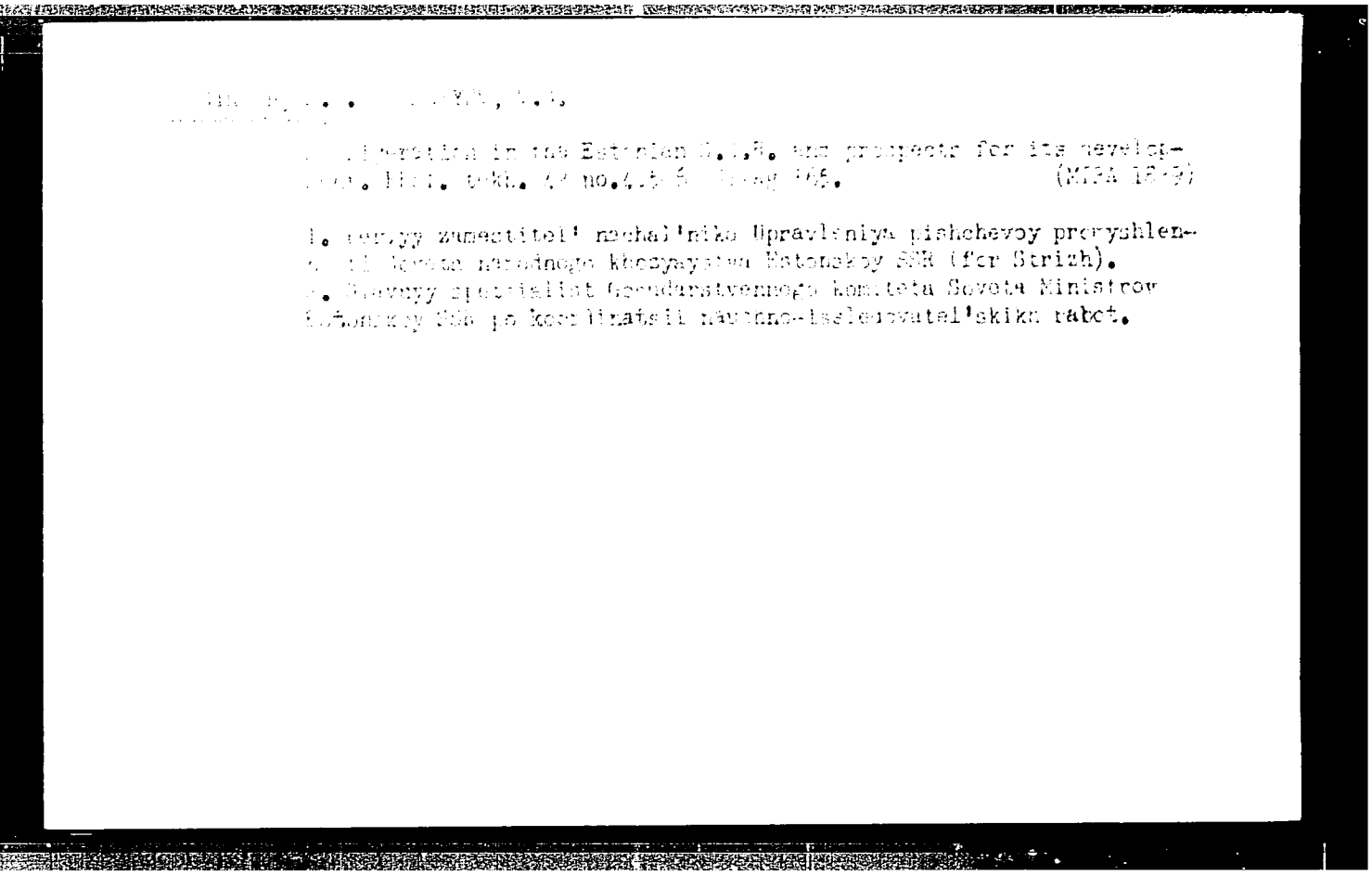
1. CSAV, Psychologicke laboratorium SAV v Bratislave (ved. D. Kovac, C.Sc.)

(PERCEPTION) (REACTION TIME)

DANIEL, J. STRIZENEC, M.

Mental load in partially and fully automatized roduction.
Cesk. hyg. 9 no.1:11-15 F'64.

1. CSAV, Ustav experimentalnej psychologie SAV, Bratislava.



GACHKOVSKIY, G.I. (g.Rostov-na-Donu); STRIZH, N.I. (g.Rostov-na-Donu)

Some conclusions from experience in operating route-relay type centralized traffic control. Zhel.dor.transp. 37 no.11:69-73 N '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1.Glavnyy inzhener sluzhby dvizheniya Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi (for Gachkovskiy). 2.Glavnyy inzhener sluzhby signalizatsii i svyazi Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi (for Strizh).
(Railroads--Switching)

STRIZH, N.I.

Electric centralization of stations switched into dispatcher control. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 2 no.1:19-20 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Glavnyy inzhener sluzhby signalizatsii i svyazi Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi.

(Railroads--Communication system)

STRIZH, N.I., inzh.

Automating operations in large freight yards. Zhel.dor.transp. 41 no.6:55-58 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Glavnyy inzhener sluzhby signalizatsii i svyazi Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Yards) (Automation)

STRIZH, N.I.

Potentialities for increasing the effectiveness of the DVK-3A C.T.C. system. Zhel.dor.transp. 42 no.11:57-60 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Glavnyy inzhener sluzhby signalizatsii i svyazi Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi, Rostov-na-Donu.
(Railroads--Signaling--Centralized traffic control)

STRIZH, N.I.

Efficiency of using the time and a half code in DVK-3A centralized traffic control systems. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 5 no.4:26-28 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Glavnyy inzh. sluzhby signalizatsii i svyazi Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Signaling)

STRIZH, N.I.

Redesigning of automatic control and remote control devices at the Northern Caucasus Railroad. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 6 no.9:24-29 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Glavnyy inzh. sluzhby signalizatsii i svyazi Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi.

(Caucasus, Northern--Railroads--Signaling)
(Caucasus, Northern--Railroads--Electronic equipment)

STRIZH, N.I.

Creative work of the members of a scientific and technical society. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 7 no.2:23-26 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Predsedatel' sektsii signalizatsii, tsentralizatsii blokirovki i svyazi Dorozhnogo nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva.
(Railroads—Signaling) (Railroads—Electronic equipment)

STRIZH, N.I.

Redesigning of centralized traffic control on the Northern Caucasus Railroad. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 7 no.7:27-32 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Glavnyy inzh. sluzhby signalizatsii i svyazi Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi.

STRIZH, N.I.; ZHIKREVETSKIY, K.A.

Operation of track circuits in districts with reinforced concrete ties. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 8 no.10:18-22 O '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Glavnyy inzh. sluzhby signalizatsii i svyazi Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi (for Strizh). 2. Starshiy inzh. laboratorii signalizatsii i svyazi Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi (for Zhikrevetskiy).

AUTHORS: Mednikov, Yu.A. and Strizhak, G.K. 130-58-5-12/16

TITLE: Electrostatic Method of Painting and Oiling Tubes (Elektrostaticheskiy sposob pokraski i smazki trub)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, Nr 5, pp 30 - 34 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The authors outline the method of painting in which electrostatic charges are given to paint particles in a field such that they settle on the work and describe experiments made to determine the possibilities of this method for various sizes of tube. 325 x 10, 377 x 10, 426 x 10.465 x 15 mm Pilger tubes were coated with bitumen and asphalt, two types of lacquer and tar. 83 x 4, 89 x 4.102 x 4 mm tubes made on an automatic installation were coated with urea-formaldehyde enamels, type UE-15 and UE-20 and phthalic-base enamels type FSKh-15 and FO-16. 1/2, 3/4, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2 and 3-inch diameter continuously welded (from hot-rolled skelp) gas tubes and 12 x 1.5, 22 x 1.5, 33 x 1.75, 40 x 1.75 and 51 x 1.5 mm electrically welded (from pickled and hot-rolled skelp) tubes were tarred and coated with coloured enamels. The installation used (Figures 1 and 2) was comparatively small and the tests included only sections of large-diameter tubes. In some tests, tubes were pre-heated, in others tube surfaces were prepared by

Card 1/2

treatment with 10% caustic-soda solution and washing with hot water sprays. The coatings were tested for continuity, resistance to corrosion and adhesion and were found satisfactory, about 74 g of coating per m^2 of surface being required. The coating conditions are tabulated for various materials and solvents (Tables 1, 2, 3) and the authors discuss these and point out that the failure of the coating to deposit on inner surfaces can be utilised advantageously for parts with internal threads. There are 2 figures and three tables.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy truboprokatnyy zavod (Chelyabinsk Tube-rolling Works)

STRIZHAK, I.A.

Maintenance of the N8 electric locomotive under low temperature conditions. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 2 no.2:29-30 F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Starshiy mashinist elektrovoza depo Irkutsk II Vostochno-Sibirskoy dorogi.
(Electric locomotives--Cold weather operation)

STRIZHAK, K. T.

KAPLAN, L.Z.; STRIZHAK, K.T., inzhener.

Use of concrete pavements for city street construction. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 25 no.5:30-34 My'51. (MLRA 6:11) (Pavements)

STRIZHAK, K.T., inzhener; MATLIN, G.M., inzhener.

Norms for planning bridge clearance dimensions on inland waterways. Rech. transp. 13 no.1:25-29 Ja-F '53. (MLRA 6:11)
(Bridges)

BRODSKIY,A.I.; DEMIDENKO,S.G.; STRIZHAK,L.L.; LECHEKHLEB,V.R.

Rapid mass-spectrometric micromethod for the isotopic analysis of oxygen in water. Zhur.anal.khim. 10 no.4:256-261 Jl-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR, Kiyev.
(Mass spectrometry) (Water--Analysis) (Oxygen--Isotopes)

5(4)

AUTHORS: Strizhak, L. L., Domidenko, S. G., Brodskiy, A. I. Corresponding Member AS USSR

SOV/20-124-5-36/62

TITLE: The Isotopic Exchange of Nitrogen Between Aminocompounds and Liquid Ammonia (Izotopnyy obmen azota mezhdu aminosoyedineniyami i zhidkim ammiakom)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 5, pp 1089-1092 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper contains a report about new results obtained by a closer investigation of the kinetics of exchange and its oxygen catalysis. These new data fully agree with the exchange mechanism already previously assumed. The experiments were carried out in thick-walled ampoules made from molybdenum glass and having an inner diameter of 2-3 mm. Experiments are described in short. A table shows the results obtained for acetamine and benzamine. A further table and 2 diagrams show (though less accurately) the results obtained for other substances. Short reference is made to measurements previously carried out. According to exact measurements, liquid ammonia exchanges no nitrogen with the nitro group, with the nitrogen of the pyridine ring and (which is the most essential fact in

Card 1/3

the present case) with the amino group if it is immediately connected with the carbon of the aromatic nucleus or alkyl. Exchange in the amino group takes place during the exchange of highly negative substituents (such as the nitro- or sulfo-groups) into the nucleus. Several details are mentioned. A relatively rapid exchange occurs in substances in which the amino group is immediately connected with the highly polarized carbon of the carbonyl groups or with groups analogous to the latter. Exchange is considerably accelerated by the presence of an ammonium ion. All characteristic features of nitrogen exchange in amino-compounds investigated in this paper agree fully with the bimolecular mechanism (SN2) of the nucleophile substitution of the amino group of the substance to the amino-group of ammonia with transfer of the proton from the last mentioned group to the amino-group to be split off. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

The Isotopic Exchange of Nitrogen between Amino-compounds and Liquid Ammonia SOV/20-124-5-36/62

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L. V. Pisarzhevskogo Akademii nauk USSR (Institute for Physical Chemistry imeni L. V. Pisarzhevskiy of the Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: November 3 1958

Card 3/3

L 27782-65 EWT(l)/EPA/EWP(f)/EWG(v)/T-2/EPA(bb)-2 Pe-5/Pw-4 WW

ACCESSION NR: AT5003394 S/2563/64/000/232/0093/0098

41
39
B+1

AUTHOR: Strizhak, L. Ya.; Suslina, I. P.; Khentalov, V. I.

TITLE: The operation of the rotor and vaneless diffusor of a high pressure low output centrifugal compressor stage

SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 232, 1964. Turbomashiny (Turbomachines), 93-98

TOPIC TAGS: compressor, centrifugal compressor, Mach number, Reynolds number, compressor characteristic, compressor rotor, compressor loss, low output compressor, vaneless diffusor

ABSTRACT: During the design of 90° exit angle, high-pressure, compressors, difficulties arise due to the high values of the Mach number (M) (these exceed the difficulties encountered in the conventional rotors with 45° exit angles). High M numbers at the entrance to various elements of the compressor stage may result in increased losses within the rotor and during the conversion of the dynamic thrust within static elements. Low-output centrifugal compressor units have, on the other hand, low Reynolds numbers (Re) caused by the decrease in hydraulic diameter at low relative widths. This enhances the role played by viscosity at low

Card 1/4

L 27782-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5003394

peripheral velocities. All this made a thorough study of the influence of viscosity and compressibility on the operation of centrifugal stages necessary. The subject of this paper was the tests, representing a continuation of the previously reported studies on the influence of M and Re numbers (A. V. Vasil'yev, V. F. Kuzmin, Ya. A. Pinsker, Sb. studencheskikh nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot LPI, 1963, pp 5-10), carried out at the authors' laboratory. Some of the results are shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the Enclosure, giving the characteristics of the rotor and the entire stage at various peripheral velocities, and the changes in the full thrust along the radius of the diffusor, respectively. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni M. I. Kalinina (Leningrad polytechnic institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: PR

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 002

Card 2/4

L 27782-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5003394 ENCLOSURE: 01

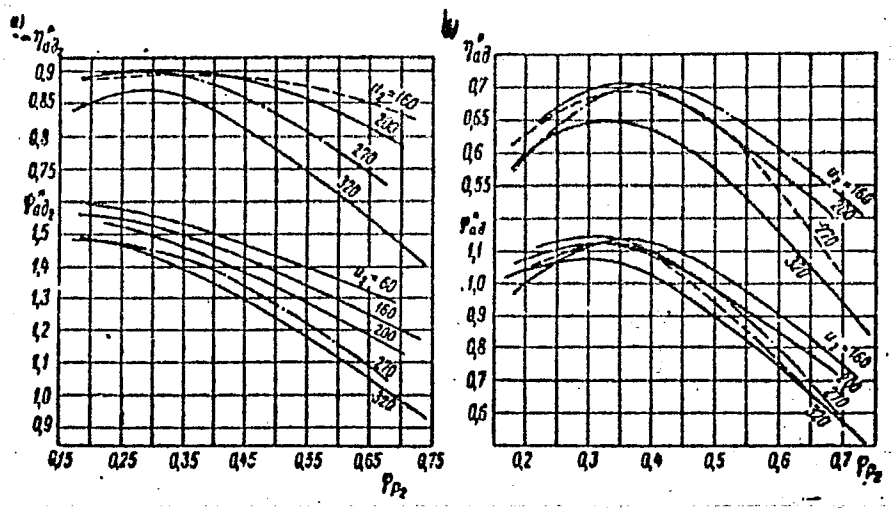


Figure 1. Characteristics of the rotor (a) and stage (b) at various peripheral velocities (u_2).

Card 3/4

L 27782-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5003394 ENCLOSURE: 02

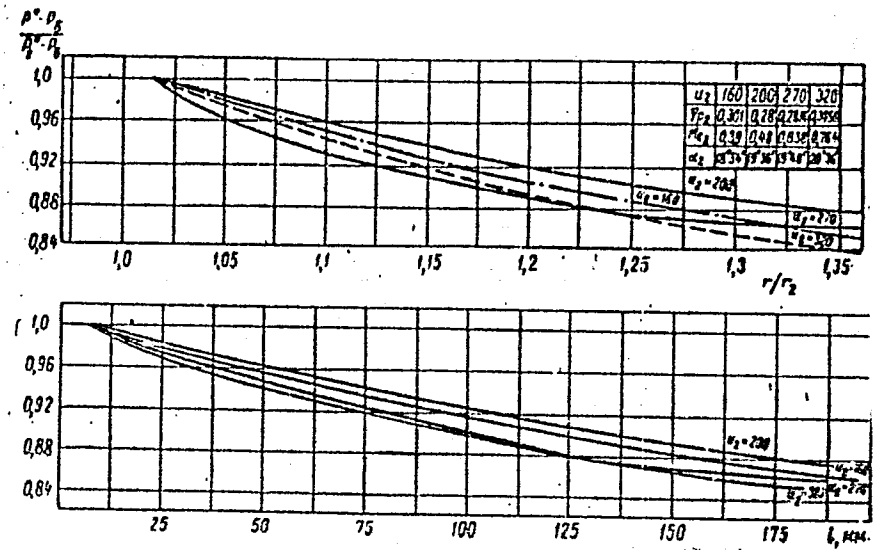


Figure 2. Change in relative full thrust along the radius of the diffusor.

Card 4/4

KATS, M.I.; STRIZHAK, N.S.; YAKIMOV, S.Ya., red.

[Safety measures and industrial sanitation in the chemical industry; rules, regulations, standards, and instructions] Tekhnika bezopasnosti i proizvodstvennaia sanitariia v khimicheskoi promyshlennosti; sbornik postanovlenii, pravil, norm i instruktsii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Khimiia," 1964. 653 p. (MIRA 17:5)

TSILUYKO, K.K., otv. red. BRAKHNOV, V.M., red.; NIMCHUK, V.V., red.; STRIZHAK, O.S.[Stryzhak, O.S.], red.; VASIL'YEVA, N.S., red.; ROZENTSVEYG, E.N., tekhn. red.

[Problems of toponymy and onomastics]Pytannia toponimiky ta onomastyky; materialy. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad. nauk URSR, 1962. 235 p. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Respublikans'ka narada z pytan' toponimiky ta onomastyky. 1st, Kiev, 1959.

(Names, Geographical)

STRIZHAK, V.I.

CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1776

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS
AUTHOR STRIŽAK, V.I.
TITLE The Cross Sections of the Nonelastic Scattering of 2,5 MeV-Neutrons by Nuclei.
PERIODICAL Žurn.eksp.i teor.fis,31,fasc.5,907-908 (1956)
Issued: 1 / 1957

The present work is a short report on the results obtained by measurements of these cross sections carried out from 1951 to 1952 at the Physical Institute of the Academy of Science in the Ukrainian SSR.
The cross sections of the nonelastic scattering of neutrons can, with comparative ease, be measured by the investigation of the permeability by means of radioactive threshold value detectors. On this occasion the influence exercised by elastic scattering on measuring results must either be excluded or it must be taken into account by computation. The threshold value of the detector must be sufficiently high. The problem was solved in two ways: 1.) A spherical scatterer was enveloped by a thin detector shell and thus all neutrons that were elastically scattered by the scatterer were able to pass through the detector and to activate it. As the nonelastically scattered neutrons lose a considerable part of their energy and do not activate the detector, the experiment furnishes the attenuation of the neutron flux by nonelastic scattering. 2.) A spherical threshold value detector was enveloped by an envelope consisting of the scatterer. Then the neutrons which were elastically scattered by part of the scatterer and which are located between the neutron source and the detector

Zurn.eksp.i teor.fis,31,fasc.5,907-908 (1956) CARD 2 / 2 PA - 1776

and have not impinged upon the detector, are compensated in some way (partly or totally) by those neutrons which were scattered by the other part of the scatterer in the direction of the detector. Under certain conditions both measuring methods are applicable. The threshold value reaction $P^{31}(n,p)Si^{31}$ with an effective threshold value of $\sim$ 2 MeV and a half life period of $\sim$ 170 minutes served as detector. As a neutron source the reaction D(d,n)He was used. A thick target of heavy ice was bombarded with a deuteron bundle (which was accelerated by means of a low voltage accelerator constructed especially for this purpose). The carrying out of measurements is discussed. The cross sections for chlorine and barium were computed from the cross sections of the nonelastic scattering for NaCl, BaS, Na and S on the basis of the additivity of the cross sections.
The measuring results (which are shown in a table) permit the following conclusions: 1.) The cross sections of the nonelastic scattering of 2,5 MeV neutrons by most nuclei increase continuously with increasing mass number. 2.) In the case of some elements with magic nucleon number the cross sections of nonelastic scattering are noticeably smaller than the cross sections of the adjacent nuclei. This is possibly caused by more stable nuclear shells the influence of which is noticeable still at neutron energies of 2,5 MeV.

INSTITUTION:

STRIZHAK, V. I.

PA - 2196

AUTHOR: STRIZAK, V.I.

TITLE: The Nonelastic Interaction of 14 MeV Neutrons with Atomic Nuclei. (Russian)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaia Energiia, 1957, Vol 2, Nr 1, pp 68-70 (U.S.S.R.)

Received: 3 / 1957 Reviewed: 3 / 1957

ABSTRACT: This investigation was carried out at the Institute for Physics of the Ukrainian Academy of Science from 1953 to 1954. Here the cross sections of the non-elastic interaction were determined during transmissivity tests with threshold value detectors (which were covered with a thin spherical layer of the material to be investigated). The reactions $Cu^{63}(n,2n)Cu^{62}$ and $Al^{27}(n,p)Mg^{27}$ with the effective threshold values of 3 and 12,5 MeV respectively and with the half lives of Cu^{62} and Mg^{27} of 9,9 $\pm$ 0,1 min and 10,25 $\pm$ 0,1 respectively served as threshold value detectors. The use of threshold value detectors with different threshold values makes a rough estimation of the energy distribution of the scattered neutrons possible. The detectors had the shape of a long band narrowing towards one end which becomes a ball if wound up spirally. All scatterers except those of iodine, mercury and tungsten were ground or cast. The mercury was poured into a thin container,

Card 1/2

The Nonelastic Interaction of 14 MeV Neutrons with Atomic Nuclei. (Russian)

iodine and tungsten were squeezed out of fine crystals and of powder and were also put into thin-walled containers. The thickness of the scattering shells were in all cases less than 2 cm, and the effect of multiple scattering was not taken into account. Measurements on aluminium, iron and lead were carried out with scatterers of different thickness (0,8 to 3 cm). Also the decrease of the neutron flux in the scatterer, the modification of the course of the elastically scattered neutrons in the scatterer and in the detector, and also the divergency of the neutron flux emerging from the source must be taken into account. The neutrons were obtained from the reaction $T(d,n)He^4$ by bombardment of a tritium-zirconium target by means of a bundle of 110 keV deuterons. For this purpose a neutron generator was projected and constructed. Its construction is described in short. Next, measurements are described. With this method the time of irradiation, the dead time, and the time needed for counting need not be known. The results obtained here do not depend upon the efficiency of the counter and upon the variations of the intensity of the neutron source.

PA - 2196

The Nonelastic Interaction of 14 MeV Neutrons with Atomic Nuclei. (Russian)

A formula for the determination of the cross section of nonelastic interaction is given. The computed values of the cross sections are finally given in a table. These cross sections of nonelastic interaction increase monotonously in the case of 14 MeV neutrons (in contrast to formerly measured cross sections for neutrons of lower energy) with an increasing atomic weight of the scatterer, and are near the geometric cross sections $\sigma = \pi(R + \lambda)^2$.

ASSOCIATION: Not given
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED:
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

STRIZHAK, V. I.

5.2500

68943
3CV/81-59-24-84750

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 24, p 9 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Batalin, V.A., Kopytin, M.S., Kryshtab, O.S., Panechnik, M.V., Strizhak, V.I.

TITLE: The Cross Sections of Inelastic Scattering of Fast Neutrons

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sessii AS Ukr SSR po mirn. ispol'zovaniyu atomn. energii. Kiyev, AS Ukr SSR, 1958, pp 102 - 106

ABSTRACT: The cross sections of inelastic scattering of neutrons with energies of 2.5, 3.3 and 4.1 Mev from medium and heavy nuclei (from Na to Bi) were measured by the method of passing them through thin spherical layers. The reaction D(d, n)He^3 served as neutron source, for the acceleration of the deuterons a low-voltage accelerator and an electrostatic generator was used. P^{31}, Ar^{27} and S^{32} were used as neutron detectors, the threshold of the (n, p) reactions for them being close to the energy of the neutrons of the source. The cross sections of inelastic scattering of neutrons from all nuclei, except the "magic" ones, at energies of 2.5 - 4.1 Mev increase smoothly with an increase in the atomic number. For "magic" nuclei the cross section of inelastic

Card 1/2

scattering is considerably smaller than the cross sections of the adjacent nuclei. Great anomalies are observed in cross sections of inelastic scattering from heavy nuclei, which decrease with the rise of the neutron energy. For nuclei with a large number of nucleons therefore the effect of the nuclear shells manifests itself apparently more pronouncedly.

I. Sadikov

STRIZHAK, V.I. [Stryzhak, V.I.]; TOTSKIY, I.A. [Tots'kyi, I.A.]

Elastic scattering of 2,8 Mev neutrons by heavy nuclei [in Ukrainian with summary in English]. Ukr. fiz. zhur. Supplement to 3 no.1:9-13 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Institut fiziki AN URSR.
(Neutrons--Scattering)

STRIZHAK, V.I. [Stryzhak, V.I.]; YAREMIK, A.P. [IAremik, O.P.]; KRAVTSOV, V.V.

Inelastic collision cross sections of 14 Mev neutrons colliding with atomic nuclei [in Ukrainian with summary in English]. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 3 no.2:190-195 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Institut fiziki AN URSR.
(Neutrons) (Nuclei,Atomic) (Collisions (Nuclear physics))

STRIZHAK, V.I. [Stryzhak, V.I.]

Ion source for a neutron generator. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 3 no.2:273-274 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Institut fiziki AN URSR.
(Ionization chambers) (Neutrons)

BOBYR', V.V.; STRIZHAK, V.I. [Stryzhak, V.I.]; TOTSKIY, I.A. [Tots'kyi, I.A.]

Angular distribution of 2.8 Mev. neutrons elastically scattered by nuclei of light elements. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 3 no.6:836-837 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Institut fiziki AN USSR.
(Neutrons--Scattering)

21(0) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2081

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, 2d., Geneva, 1958

Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh; yadernaya fizika (Reports of Soviet Scientists; Nuclear Physics) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 552 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, Vol. 1) 8,000 copies printed.

Eds. (Title page): A.I. Alikhanov, Academician; V.I. Veksler, Academician; and N.A. Vlasov, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed. of this volume: S.I. Broadov and D.F. Zaretskiy, Candidates of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed. (Inside book): G.L. Smolyan; Tech. Ed.: Ye.I. Mazel'.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific research workers and other persons interested in nuclear physics. The volume contains 43 papers presented by Soviet Scientists at the Second Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held in Geneva in September 1958.

COVERAGE: It is divided into two parts. Part I contains 17 papers dealing with plasma physics and controlled thermonuclear Reactions, and Part II contains 26 papers on nuclear physics, including problems of particle acceleration and of cosmic ray physics. The first paper by L.A. Artsimovich presents a review of Soviet work on controlled thermonuclear reactions. The remaining papers in Part I deal with particular problems in this field.

papers in Part II deal in detail with various problems in nuclear physics, such as the fission of heavy atoms and their isotopes, and with the study of cosmic radiation by means of artificial earth satellites and rockets, described in a paper by S.N. Vernov. The Russian-language edition of the proceedings of the conference is published in 16 volumes. The first 6 volumes contain all the papers presented by Soviet scientists as follows: Volume (1), Yadernoya fizika (Nuclear Physics); Volume (2), Yadernyye reaktory i yadernaya energetika (Nuclear Reactor and Nuclear Power); Volume (3), Yadernoye goryucheye metally (Nuclear Fuel and Reactor Metals), Volume (4), Khimiya radioelementov i radiatsionnykh prevrashcheniy (Chemistry of Radioelements and of Radiation Transformations); Volume 5, Radiobiologiya i radiatsionnaya meditsina (Radiobiology and Radiation Medicine); Volume (6) Polucheniye i primeneniye izotopov (Production and Use of Isotopes). The other 10 volumes contain selected papers presented at the Conference by non-Soviet scientists. In the present volume discrepancies between the English and Russian language) edition of the proceedings have been noted in three articles where the texts are not identical; viz; Andrianov, et al, "High Current Pulsed Discharge"; Akhiyezer, et al, "High Frequency Plasma Oscillation"; and Bogolyubov, "Investigations of the Many-body Problem". The serial numbers of reports 2302 and 2504 are reversed in the English edition. Report 2211, by Sinelnikov, et al, is numbered 2536 in the English edition.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 9/13

16

S/137/61/000/006/043/092
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Borisov, S.T., Striznak, V.I.

TITLE: Determining deformation during the cold expansion of pipes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1961, 35, abstract 6D286 ("Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ukr. n.-i. trubn. in-t", 1959, no. 6 - 7, 100 - 111)

TEXT: A formula is derived to determine deformations during cold expansion of pipes by the following 2 methods: expansion by compression or drawing. The formulae obtained are used for the plotting of graphs which describe the dependence of the wall thinning out and pipe shortening on the deformation in the diameter and the mandrel angle. An analysis of the graphs shows that during the expansion of pipes by compression the thinning out of the wall increases with a greater mandrel angle. Shortening of the pipe is correspondingly reduced. Thus, during the expansion of pipes by compression, the deformation in the diameter occurs mainly at the expense of the shortening of the pipe. During expansion of pipes by drawing, the deformation in the diameter

Card 1/2

Determining deformation ...

S/137/61/000/006/043/092
A006/A101

occurs mainly at the expense of the thinning out of the wall and less at the expense of the shortening of the pipe. With the aid of the graphs presented expansion conditions and the required blank may be selected, which meet the requirements to the finished pipe.

Yu. Manegin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

STRYZHAK, V., kand.fiz.-mat.nauk

"The sun" on the earth. Znan.ta pratsia no.5:6-9 My '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

(Nuclear reactions)

STRIZHAK, V.I. [Stryzhak, V.I.], kand.fiziko-matemat.nauk

Famous French physicist. Nauka i zhyttia 9 no.5:59 My '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

(Curie, Pierre, 1859-1906)

STRIZHAK, V.I. (USSR)

"Study of Elastic Scattering of Neutrons"

report submitted for the 2nd USSR Conference on Nuclear Reactions at Low and Intermediate Energies, Moscow, 21-28 July 1960.

KONOZENKO, Ivan Dmitriyevich, doktor tekhn.nauk; STRIZHAK, V.I., kand. fiz.-mat.nauk, otv.red.; TUBOLEVA, M.V., red.

[Evvedt of nuclear radiation on the physical properties of solids; radiation physics of solids] Deistvie iadernykh izluchenii na fizicheskie svoistva tverdykh tel; radiatsionnaia fizika tverdogo tela. Kiev, 1960. 39 p. (Obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii Ukrainskoi SSR. Ser.5, no.13). (MIRA 14:3)
(Solids, Effect of radiation on)

S/137/62/000/001/088/237
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Shevchenko, A.A., Strizhak, V.I.

TITLE: Production of pipes with improved mechanical properties for the petroleum and gas industry

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 34, abstract 1D221 (Metallurg. i gornorudn. prom-st', Nauchno-tekhn. sb., no. 4, 1960, 36 - 38)

TEXT: To satisfy the needs of the gas and petroleum industry during the seven-year-plan period, drilling and drive pipes of improved design with σ_s 100 kg/mm^2 will be required. This can be achieved either by raising the strength characteristics or by improving the threaded couplings with equalized strength of the pipe body and the coupling. [redacted] σ_s of drilling and drive pipes provided for by the USSR standards varies from 38 to 75 kg/mm^2. At present the production of pipes with the minimum [redacted] σ_s value of 55 kg/mm^2 (E grade) is realized. Owing to the absence at the pipe plants of equipment necessary for a complex heat treatment, the strength characteristics are raised by applying alloyed steels which results in expensive pipes. UkrNITI carried out works on application for

Card 1/2

Production of pipes ...

the high-strength pipes of medium-carbon steel grades Ст 40Х (St40Kh) and 36Г2С (36G2S) with subsequent tempering, which have σ_s of 65 and 75 kg/mm^2 respectively. Deeper walls and increased pressure in them require improved designs of pipe couplings. Such pipes are produced with upset lock ends. Two technological variants for production of these pipes are proposed. The Kramatorsk NIIPTMash provides for the manufacturing of pipes with thickened ends by means of a continuous jolting of inductor-heated metal. UkrNITI proposed a technology of production with upset lock ends providing for the deformation divided between the pilger mill and heading presses. An approach to the solution of the problem of producing lock end pipes is the welding of lock couplings to pipes. The technology of production of such pipes, developed and realized at the Plant imeni Andreyev, is described.

Ye. Krichevskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

BOBYR', V.V. [Bobyr, V.V.]; GRONA, L.Ya. [Hrona, L.IA.]; STRIZHAK, V.I. [Stryzhak, V.I.]

Amplitude-time selection of pulses for investigating the interaction of neutrons from the D (T,d) He^4 reaction with atomic nuclei. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 5 no. 5:591-596 S-O '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut fiziki AN USSR.
(Nuclear reactions) (Neutrons) (Nuclei, Atomic)

BOBYR', V.V.; GRONA, L.Ya.; STRIZHAK, V.I.

Angular distribution of neutrons with an initial energy of 14 mev. inelastically scattered on carbon, nitrogen and sulfur. Zhur. eksp.i teor.fiz. 41 no.1:24-25 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut fiziki AN Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Neutrons—Scattering) (Scintillation spectrometry)

STRIZHAK, V.I. [Stryzhak, V.I.]; BOBYR', V.V. [Bobyr, V.V.]; GRONA, L.Ya. [Hrona, L.IA.]

Angular distribution of 14 Mev. neutrons elastically scattered by atomic nuclei. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 5 no. 5:702-703 S-O '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut fiziki AN USSR.
(Neutrons--Scattering) (Nuclei, Atomic)

22122
S/056/61/040/003/002/031
B111/B202

24.6600
AUTHORS: Strizhak, V.I., Bobyr', V.V., Grona, L.Ya.

TITLE: Angular distribution of elastically scattered 14.5-Mev neutrons

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 40, no. 3, 1961, 725 - 728

TEXT: The authors study the differential elastic cross sections of 14.5-Mev neutrons in Ag, Hg, and Bi. The neutrons were obtained from the reaction T (d,n) α , scattered from spherical scatterers, and recorded in coincidence with the alpha particles with the aid of a pulse-height time selector with a resolving time of $5 \cdot 10^{-9}$ sec. The authors aimed at comparing the results of measurements with the optical nuclear model. For this purpose the method of electronic collimation of neutrons was used. Fig. 1 schematically shows the experimental arrangement. The method of collimation is based on the correlation of the neutrons with the accompanying alpha particles and can be realized with the aid of a pulse-height time selector.

Card 1/8

Angular distribution of ...

A scintillation counter (stilbene, crystal diameter: 3.5 cm, height: 2.4 cm) with an ФЭУ -33 (FEU-33) photomultiplier was used as neutron detectors. The collimation curve was obtained by measuring the neutron flux when rotating the neutron detector around the target. The half-width of the collimated neutron-beam is 9°. Fig. 3 shows the block diagram of the pulse-height time selector. The heights of the pulses from the anodes of the photomultiplier were limited by means of 6Ж5П (6Zh5P) pentodes, their duration was limited by means of a short-circuited part of a coaxial cable; to select the coincidences, the pulses were then fed into the diode. In this selector a triple coincidence circuit with a resolution of $5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ sec was used. A slow coincidence circuit permitted the exclusion of inelastically scattered neutrons, gamma rays, and the background of the photomultiplier.

$$\sigma_{el}(\vartheta) = S(\vartheta)\left[R_1 R_2/(R_1 + R_2)\right]^2 x$$

$$x \exp\{n\sigma_{in} d\}\left[NB(E_n)\eta\right]^{-1} \qquad (2)$$

is obtained for the differential scattering cross section. R_1 - distance source - scatterer, R_2 - distance scatterer - detector, n - number of nu-

Card 2/8

clei/cm^3 in the scatterer; σ_{in} - scattering cross section for inelastic collisions; d - thickness of the scatterer; N - number of scattering nuclei; $B(E_n)$ - factor which takes account of the energy sensitivity of the detector; η - factor which takes account of the configuration of the collimated neutron beam. Fig. 4 gives the experimental data and the theoretical curves. The angles are given in the laboratory system. The statistical errors lie between 4 % at scattering angles below 50°, and 7 - 8 % at large angles. The agreement between measured and calculated angles is sufficiently good. There are 4 figures and 12 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 9 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR (Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences Ukrainskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: August 24, 1960

Card 3/8

22122

STRIZHAK, V. [Stryzhak, V.], kand.fiz.-matem.nauk; DEYGEN, M. [Deihen, M.], doktor fiz.-matem.nauk

Let's have a look at the microcosm.... Znan. ta pratsia no.5:21-22 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Nuclear physics)

DEYGEN, M. [Deihen, M.], doktor fiz.-matem.nauk; STRIZHAK, V. [Stryzhak, V.], kand.fiz.-mat.nauk

Glance into the future. Znan. ta pratsia no. 1:2-4 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:4)
(Atomic energy) (Low temperature research)
(Astronautics)

STRIZHAK, V.I. [Stryzhak, V.I.]; KOZAR', A.A. [Kozar, A.O.]; NAZAROV, N.S. [Nazarov, M.S.]

Angular distribution of 2.9 Mev neutrons elastically scattered by atomic nuclei. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 5 no. 5:704 S-O '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut fiziki AN USSR.
(Neutrons--Scattering) (Nuclei, Atomic)

BOBYR' V.V.; GRONA, L.Ya.; STRIZHAK, V.I.

Scattering of 14 Mev. neutrons by magnesium. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;fiz. no.2:111-113 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni T.G. Shevchenko.
(Neutrons—Scattering) (Magnesium)

21395

S/120/61/000/002/009/042
E032/E114

21.2100

AUTHORS: Strizhak, V.I., and Nazarov, N.S.

TITLE: Neutron generators

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No.2, pp. 72-75

TEXT: Four types of neutron generators are described. The first of these is shown in Fig.1 and consists of three sections: 1) vacuum section, accelerating tube ion source and target; 2) supplies for the ion source; 3) high-voltage supplies. The high-frequency ion source is similar to that described by the second of the present authors in Ref.1 (PTE, 1959, 4, 93). A sectional drawing of the source is shown in Fig.2. The screening is achieved by means of a quartz tube inserted on the cathode. The frequency of the generator is 40 Mc/s. All the supplies, namely the anode supplies (9 kv), the focussing voltage source (20 kv), the high-frequency oscillator supplies (6.3 and 800 v), the palladium filter heater (30 v), the solenoid voltage source (120 v) and ventilator supplies, are assembled on the upper plate of an isolating oil filled transformer and are covered by an aluminium screen. The total power consumption is 500 w. With a gas

Card 1/8

Neutron generators

consumption of 10 cm^3/hr, and the target at a distance of 250 cm from the source, the beam current at the target is 1.5 ma. The sectionalized accelerating tube is made up of 10 porcelain rings (20 x12 x 5 cm^3) and plain dural electrodes with central apertures (8 cm in diameter). The working length of the tube is 35 cm and the ion optics is designed in accordance with the paper of M. Elkind (Ref.2: Rev.Scient. Instrum., 1953, 24, 129). The source is at a distance of 60 cm from the tube, and the target at 150 cm. The ion beam diameter at the target is not more than 2 mm at 300 μa and can be continuously adjusted within a small range by changing the potential on the focussing electrode in the ion source. The target chamber is separated from the rest of the apparatus by bellows and can be changed without releasing the vacuum in the rest of the apparatus. Heavy ice and D-Zr and T-Zr targets can be used. The apparatus shown in Fig.3 is a horizontal version of the above generator, the only difference being in a slightly modified form of the supplies. The generator shown in Fig.4 is also of the horizontal type. This generator incorporates the high-frequency ion source shown in Fig.5. The overall power consumption of the

Neutron generators

source is 1000 w and the ion current at the target is 600 μa. A further neutron generator mentioned in this paper incorporates the ion source and accelerating tube shown in Fig.7. The ion source is similar to that described by K. Keller (Ref.3) and V.I. Strizhak (Ref.4: Ukr.fiz.zh., 1958, 3, 273). With the gas consumption of about 40 cm^3/hr, an ion current of up to 2500 μa can be obtained at the target. The maximum neutron outputs of these generators (obtained by comparison with a radium-beryllium source) was found to be 2 x 10^8 neutrons/sec in the case of the D(d,n)He^3 reaction and 10^{10} neutrons/sec in the case of the D(t,n)He^4 reaction. Acknowledgements are expressed to V.M. Blazhchuk, V.V. Bobyr' , A.A. Kozar', M.Ye. Mizikov and Ye.S. Frid for their assistance.
There are 7 figures and 4 references: 2 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki AN USSR
(Institute of Physics, AS Ukr.SSR)

SUBMITTED: March 17, 1960

Card 3/8

USSR

ACCESSION NR: AP4000643 S/0286/63/000/017/0011/0011

AUTHOR: Osada, Ya. Ye.; Shevchenko, A. A.; Yankovskiy, V. M.; Strizhak, V. I.; Kolesnik, B. P.

TITLE: Method of producing high-strength oil-rig pipes with ends upset outward. Class 7, No. 156921

SOURCE: Byul. izobret. i tovarn. znakov, no. 17, 1963, 11

TOPIC TAGS: high strength pipe production, tube strength, tube heat treatment, tube, high strength tube, heat treatment, pipe upsetting, upsetting, oil drilling, oil rig pipe

ABSTRACT: A method of producing high strength oil rig pipes with ends upset outward, differing in that, with the aim of increasing production capability and increasing pipe strength, the outer upsetting of the ends of the pipe is carried out by expansion at 600-650° after the final thermal treatment.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Apr62 DATE ACQ: 05Dec63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

STRIZHAK, V.I.; DEVYATISIL'NYY, V.I.; PODGAYNVSKIY, I.A.

Production of pipe in foreign countries for the petroleum industry. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.3:85-88 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:1)

Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut.

S/139/63/000/001/020/027
E032/E314

AUTHORS: Prokopets, G.A., Strizhak, V.I. and Chesnokova, V.D.

TITLE: Use of a photomultiplier space charge for neutron measurements on a γ-ray background

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, no. 1, 1963, 131 - 136

TEXT: A scintillation spectrometer is described which may be used to determine neutron spectra in the presence of a γ-ray background. The principle of the device is based on the fact that the decay time of scintillations due to neutrons (recoiled protons) and γ-rays differs by a factor of 2. Discrimination against the shorter γ-ray pulses is achieved by means of an arrangement similar to that described by Owen (Comptes Rendus du Colloque Internationale sur l'électronique nucléaire, Paris, 1, 27, 1958). In this method the space charge between the last dynodes of the photomultiplier is used to separate pulses of different lengths. A block diagram of the spectrometer is shown in Fig. 7. The ФЭУ (FEU)-11 photomultiplier gives a linear output corresponding to the combined energy spectrum of neutrons and

Card 1/3

Use of a photomultiplier ....

γ-rays. The output of the FEU-33 photomultiplier, which is subjected to the space-charge discrimination circuit, is fed into a discriminator which is used to cut off the γ-ray pulses but leads through the neutron pulses. The latter are fed into a gating circuit which controls the kicksorter which accepts pulses from the FEU-11. The phosphor is a 30 x 20 mm stilbene crystal. The spectrometer is practically insensitive to γ-rays and its efficiency at 2 and 10 MeV is 30 and 0.6%, respectively. Spectra obtained for a Po-Be neutron source show that the apparatus has a good resolution and yields results comparable with those available in the literature. There are 8 figures.

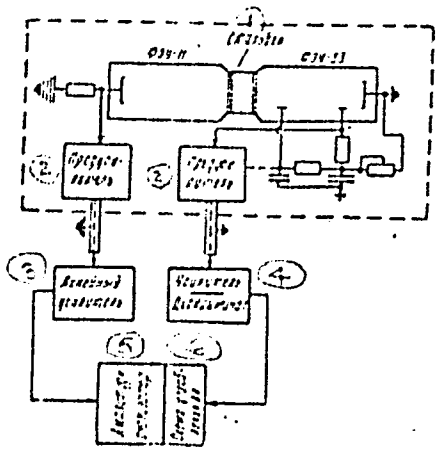
ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy gosuniversitet imeni T.G. Shevchenko
(Kiyev State University imeni T.G. Shevchenko)

SUBMITTED: October 28, 1961 (initially)
April 12, 1962 (after revision)

S/139/63/000/001/020/027
E032/E314

Use of a photomultiplier ....

Fig. 7:



1 - Stilbene
2 - Preamplifier
3 - Linear amplifier
4 - Discriminator
5 - Kicksorter
6 - Gating circuit

Card 3/3

SHEVCHENKO, Aleksandr Andreyevich; STRIZHAK, Vladimir Ivanovich

[Production of pipes for the petroleum industry] Proizvodstvo trub dlia neftianoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Metallurgiia, 1965. 242 p. (MIRA 18:10)

L 65057-65 EWT(m) DIAAP

ACCESSION NR: AP5016380 UR/0120/65/000/003/0056/0060
539.1.074.88

AUTHOR: Prokopets, G. A.; Strizhak, V. I. 44,55

TITLE: Effective neutron spectrometer insensitive to gamma rays 25 B

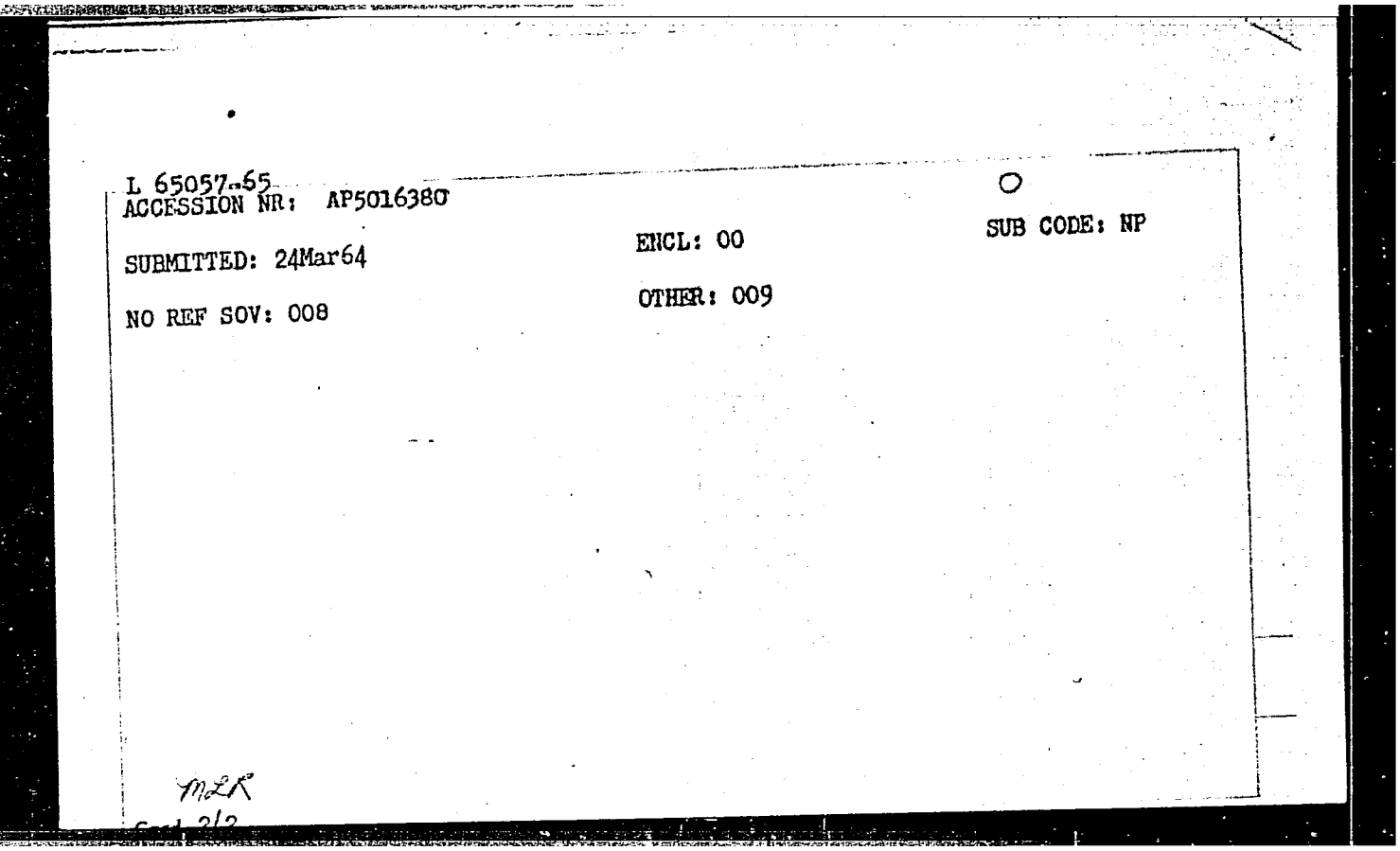
SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1965, 56-60 19, 44,55

TOPIC TAGS: neutron spectrometer \0

ABSTRACT: The development is reported of an effective scintillation fast-neutron spectrometer for a 0.6—10-Mev range. The spectrometer was tested with neutrons of $D(d,n)He^3$ and $T(d,n)He^4$ reactions; neutrons were recorded that emerged at 0° angle with respect to a bombarding beam of deuterons having an energy of 100 kev; also Po + Be neutron source was used for determining energy distribution of neutrons. The new spectrometer is used for measuring differential scattering cross-sections of neutrons; spectra of the neutrons scattered by nickel and iron are shown. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kiev State University) 44,55

Card 1/2



L 65057-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5016380

SUBMITTED: 24Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 009

MLK
Card 2/2

STRIZHAK, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; YERMOLAYEV, I.V.; PODGAYEVSKIY, I.A.; LAVROV, A.M.

Improving the technology of pipe production for electric drilling. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.6:36-39 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

STRIZHAK, V.Ya.

Experimental investigation of technical indices of speed stabilizers. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. no.3:95-102 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Leningradskiy institut kinoinzhenerov.
(Motion-picture projectors)

SOV/146-2-4-15/19

AUTHOR: Strizhak, V.Ya.

TITLE: Experimental Investigation Into Multiple-Link Velocity Stabilizers

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 4, pp 120-129 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Multiple-link velocity stabilizers or mechanical filters (Figures 1,2) are widely used in cinematic equipment to assure the linearity of the elastic connection due to the increased tension of the film. The present article describes an experimental investigation of two-and three-link velocity stabilizers carried out by the author at the Leningrad Institute of Motion Picture Engineers in 1956, by means of a test installation constructed at the Kafedra kinoapparatury LIKI (The Chair of Motion Picture Equipment of LIKI) under the supervision of Docent A.M. Melik-

Card 1/3

Experimental Investigation Into Multiple-Link Velocity Stabilizers

Stepanyan. The experimental results accord well with the theoretical results of previous works. They show that the active resistance (dry friction) of the spring roll is an important factor influencing the protection coefficient. In order to eliminate the velocity variations of the smooth drum caused by the generators with an oscillation frequency of $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{K_{\Pi}}{I_2}}$, where K_{Π} is the rigidity of the elastic loop between the toothed and smooth drums, and I_2 the inertia moment of the roll applied to the axis of the smooth drum, the active resistance of the damper should be $R_1 = \frac{R_{1kp}}{2} \div R_{1kp}$.

L 10217-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/T-2/EWA(m)-2 IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP5028470 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/020/0043/0044

AUTHORS: Garbuzov, V. N.; Parkhomenko, V. A.; Strizhak, V. Ye.; Yantovskiy, Ye. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: 'A magnetohydronynamic generator. Class 21, No. 175583 [announced by Scientific Research Electrical Engineering Institute (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1965, 43-44

TOPIC TAGS: mhd generator, Hall effect

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a conduction-type magnetohydrodynamic generator. The generator employs the Hall effect. In order to increase reliability, the channel is made of alternate metallic and insulating frames at an angle

Card 1/2

UDC: 538.4;621.313.12.024

L 10217-66

ACC NR: AP5028470

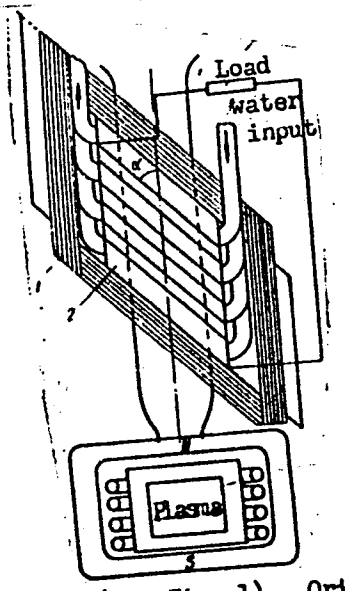


Fig. 1. 1 - Metallic frames; 2 - insulating frames.

to the axis of the generator (see Fig. 1). Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 10/ SUBM DATE: 05Jun64

Card 2/2

LAZARIS, A.Ya.; ZIL'BERMAN, Ye.N.; STRIZHAKOV, O.D.

Products of interaction of haloacetonitriles with hydrohalides and their reactions with nucleophilic reagents. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.3:900-905 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Acetonitrile) (Hydrogen halides)

ZIL'BERMAN, Ye.N.; LAZARIS, A.Ya.; PETUKHOV, G.G.; STRIZHAKOV, O.D.; GANINA, V.I.

Interaction of nitriles with heavy water and deuterium chloride. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.1:96-98 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete im. N.I. Lobachevskogo. Predstavleno akademikom B.A. Arbuzovym.

(Nitriles) (Deuterium compounds)

ZIL'BERMAN, Ye.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; STRIZHAKOV, O.D.;
SVETOZARSKIY, S.V., kand. khim. nauk

Use of ammonium bisulfite in the production of ε -caprolactam.
Khim. prom. no.4:259-261 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:8)

STRIZHAKOV, O.D.; ZIL'BERMAN, Ye.N.; SVETOTARSKIY, S.V.

Oximes of 2-cyclohexen-1-one. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.4:628-632 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

ZIL'BERMAN, Ye.N.; STRIZHAKOV, O.D.; SVETOZARSKIY, S.V.; KOMFRANTSEVA, E.G.

Synthesis of ω-aminohydroxamine acids. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.5:857-860 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

ZIL'BERMAN, Ye.N.; STRIZHAKOV, O.D.; PEREPLETCHIKOVA, Ye.M.

Studying the thermal decomposition of the ester plasticizers of polyvinyl chloride. Plast. massy no. 12:29-32 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

STRIZHEBIK, F.S.

System for automating the operation of water pumps on gas-compressor stations. Mash. i neft. obor. no.6:31-33 '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Oktyabr'skiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektno-konstruktorskogo instituta kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.

STRIZHBIKOV, V.A.; SOKOLOV, G.A.

Drying the interiors of rooms under winter conditions. Nov. tekh. i pered. op. v stroi. 19 no.9:5-7 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Plastering--Cold weather conditions)

AKSENOV, G.I.; MINAYEV, Ye.M.; STRIZHEKOVA, Z.I.

Microstructural investigation of metal powder particles. Porosh. met. 2 no.3:24-30 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kuybyshevskiy aviatsionnyy institut.
(Metal powders) (Metallography)

CHEPURNOV, V.S.; BURNASHEV, M.S.; DIMITRIYEV, Ya.I.; STRIZHEN', O.S.

Problems of the ecology of fishes in the northwestern part of the Black Sea and in the lower Dniester and Danube Rivers. Uch. zap. Kish. un. 62 no.1:1-2 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kafedra zoologii pozvonochnykh zhivotnykh Kishinevskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(No subject heading)

FIRSOV, L.V., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk; KARTASHOV, I.P., kand.geogr.nauk; PANOV, A.A.; RABIL', K.M.; SHOLMIN, V.Ya.; STRIZHENKO, N.D.

Indispensable manual both for students and for industrial personnel ("Structural geology" by N.I. Buialov. Reviewed by L.V. Firsov and others). Vest.vys.shkoly 16 no.11:92-94 N '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva Magadanskogo administrativnogo ekonomicheskogo rayona.
(Geology, Structural) (Buialov, N.I.)

FIRSOV, L.; KARTASHOV, I.; PANOV, A.; RABIL', K.; SHOLMIN, V.; STRIZHENKO, N.D

"Structural geology" by N.I. Buialov. Reviewed by L. Firsov and others. (MIRA 12:4)
Geol. nefti i gaza 3 no. 3:70-71 Mr '59.
(Geology, Structural)

STRIZHENOV, G.

Efficient aid to a plant. NTO no.12:28 D '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya prezidiuma oblastnogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti, g.Perm'.
(Ocher--Machinery industry)

STRIZHENOV, P.P.

[Operational records and analysis of labor in the motor transport industry] Operativnyi uchet i analiz raboty na avtotransporte. Moskva, Gosstatizdat, 1951. 157 p. (MIRA 12:1)
(Transportation, Automotive --Accounting)

STRELBITSKIY, P. P.

Voprosy ekonomiki na avtomobil'nom gruzovom transporte (Economic problems in automotive freight transport) Moskva, Mashgiz, 1954.
182 p. diagrs., tables.

STRIZHENOV, P. P.

"Records and Statistics for Motor Vehicle Freight Transportation," State Statistical Publishing House, Moscow, 1954

Translation of TABCON - D 328562, 1954

Name	STRIZHENOV, Sergey Ivanovich
Dissertation	Numerical-Graphical Solution of certain Equations used in Aerodynamics
Degree	Doc Tech Sci
Affiliation	Moscow Inst of Chem Engineering imeni Lomonosov
Defense Date, Place	24 Jun 54, Council of Inst of Mechanics, Acad Sci, USSR
Certification Date	15 Dec 56
Source	BMVO 7/57

Strizhenov, S. I.

The hydraulics of horizontal, rotational distillation apparatuses. V. L. Pebalk and S. I. Strizhenov. *Trudy Moskov. Inst. Tonkoi Khim. Tekhnol. im. M. V. Lomonosova* 1933, No. 5, 37–44.—Theoretical. J. Rovtar Leach

3

5

STRIZHENOV, S.I.

Construction of isotherms and lines of flow. Sbor. trud. NIIST no.7:166-173 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Factories--Heating and ventilation) (Air flow)

STRIZHENOV, S.I.

The aerodynamic principle of least action. Sbor. trud. NIIST no.7: 174-188 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Air flow)

STRIZHENOV, S.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Aeration of industrial buildings. Izv. ASiA no.4:38-47 '61.
(MIRA 16:11)

GRIDUNOV, I.T.; STRIZHENOV, S.I.; PRYAKHINA, S.F.; SOKOLOVSKIY, A.A.

Device for repeated extension of rubbers. Zav.lab. 29 no.12:1505 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii.

S/081/62/000/005/042/112
B151/B101

AUTHOR: Strizhenov, S. I.

TITLE: The theoretical determination of the critical Reynolds number for flow in tubes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 340, abstract 5I32 (Sb. n.-i. in-t san. tekhn. Akad. str-va i arkhitekt. SSSR, no. 7, 1961, 189-196)

TEXT: Starting from the first and second laws of thermodynamics and using the principle of least action it is found that of the two possible flow patterns in a tube (laminar or turbulent) the one with the greatest energy dissipation is established in the process of transfer of a gas from one reservoir to another along the tube. On this basis the critical value Re 1910 is found theoretically for the transition from laminar to turbulent flow, Re 1130 for the transition from turbulent flow to laminar. It is noted that the theoretical values of Re coincide very well (deviation ~ 6%) with the experimental values of Re which define the limits of the transition region (Re 1100 - 1800). [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

S/124/63/000/001/026/080
D234/D308

AUTHOR: Strizhenov, S.I.

TITLE: Hydraulic modeling of turbulent air streams

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 1, 1963, 90, abstract 1B544 ((Sb. tr.) N.-i. in-t san. tekhn. Akad. str-va i arkhitekt. SSSR. 1961, no. 9, 196-199)

TEXT: Qualitative considerations are given on the possibility of modeling turbulent streams on the basis of Reynold's parameter which includes turbulent viscosity. The author believes that the latter quantity can be varied in the model by artificial turbulization of the stream.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

STRIZHENOVA, Marina Sergeyevna, zhurnalistka; CHABAN, F., red.; TROYANOVSKAYA, N., tekhn. red.

[At the expense of the working class. The "Common Market" is a threat to workers' interests] Za schet rabochego klassa; "Obshchii rynok - ugroza interesam trudiashchikhsia. Moskva, Gospolitizdat, 1962. 47 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(European Economic Community)

BUGROV, V.A.; STRIZHNOVA, N.F.

Indexes of the utilization of basic means in gas fields. Gaz.prom. no.12:4-6 D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

(Gas wells)